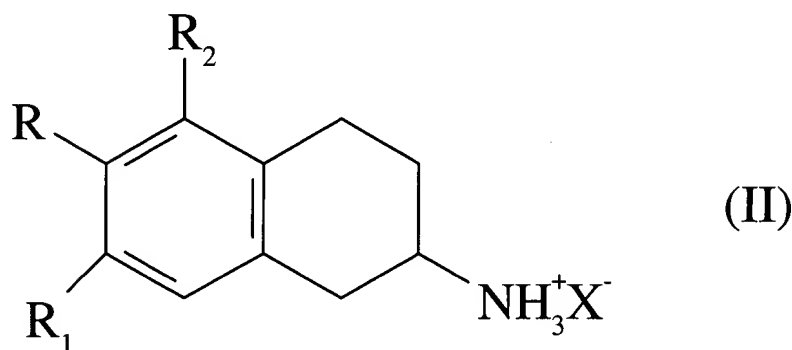


or a pharmacologically acceptable salt of the formula (II)



wherein:

R and R<sub>1</sub> are independently halogen, hydroxy, or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkoxy optionally substituted in position ω with a group selected from OH, NH<sub>2</sub> or NR<sub>3</sub>R<sub>4</sub>, wherein R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> are independently H, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl, unsubstituted or substituted in position ω with groups OH, NH<sub>2</sub>, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkanoyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl, carbamoyl, carbamoyloxy, amino, or amino-substituted NR<sub>3</sub>R<sub>4</sub>, where R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> have the above meanings,

$R_2$  is hydrogen, halogen, hydroxy or methoxy,

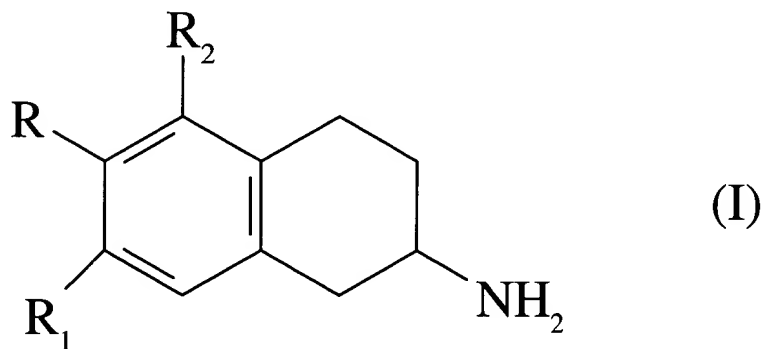
with the proviso that the 2-aminotetraline excludes (a)  $R=R_1=CH_3O$  or OH,  $R_2=H$ ,

(b)  $R=F$ ,  $R_1=CH_3O$  or OH,  $R_2=H$ , (c)  $R_1=-OCH_3$ ,  $R=CH_3$  and  $R_2=H$ , or (d)

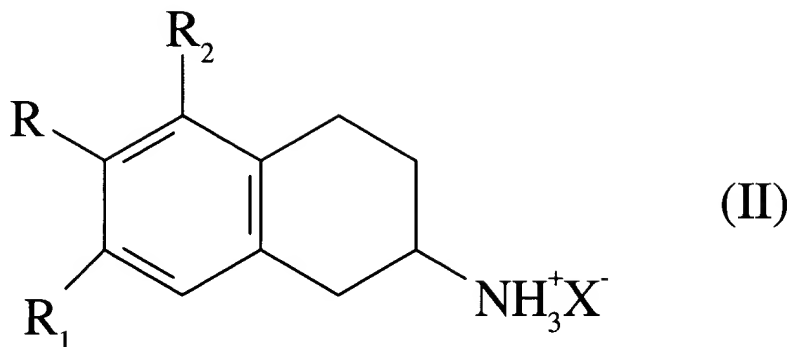
$R=R_1=R_2=CH_3O$ ,

and  $X^-$  is the monovalent anion of a pharmacologically acceptable acid.

9. A method of preventing or treating septic shock comprising administering to a patient in need of same an effective amount of a 2-aminotetraline of the formula (I)



or a pharmacologically acceptable salt of the formula (II)



wherein:

R and R<sub>1</sub> are independently halogen, hydroxy, or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkoxy optionally substituted in position ω with a group selected from OH, NH<sub>2</sub> or NR<sub>3</sub>R<sub>4</sub>, wherein R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> are independently H, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl, unsubstituted or substituted in position ω with groups OH, NH<sub>2</sub>, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkanoyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl, carbamoyl, carbamoyloxy, amino, or amino-substituted NR<sub>3</sub>R<sub>4</sub>, where R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> have the above meanings,

R<sub>2</sub> is hydrogen, halogen, hydroxy or methoxy,

with the proviso that the 2-aminotetraline excludes (a) R=R<sub>1</sub>=CH<sub>3</sub>O or OH, R<sub>2</sub>=H,

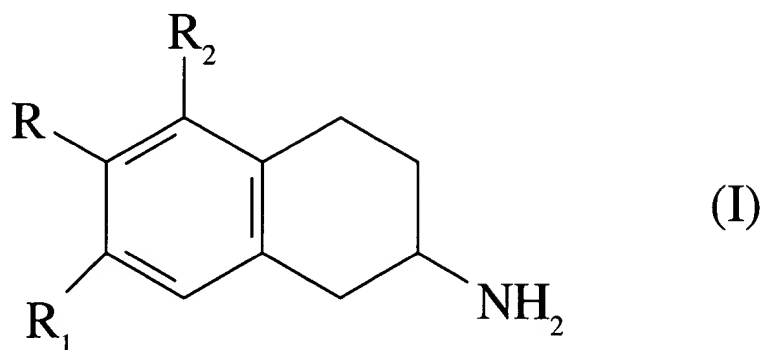
(b) R=F, R<sub>1</sub>=CH<sub>3</sub>O or OH, R<sub>2</sub>=H, (c) R<sub>1</sub>=-OCH<sub>3</sub>, R=CH<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>2</sub>=H, or (d)

R=R<sub>1</sub>=R<sub>2</sub>=CH<sub>3</sub>O, and

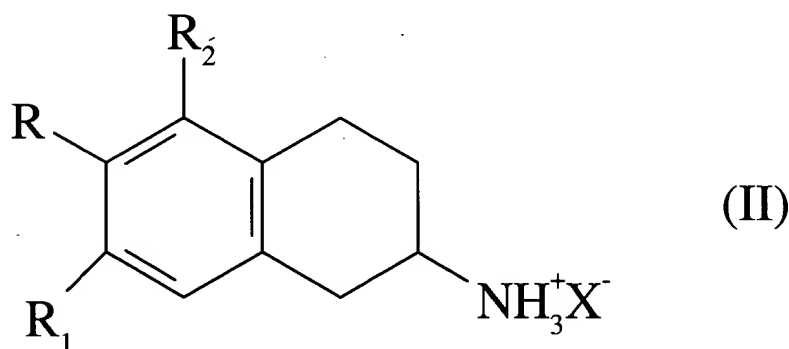
X<sup>-</sup> is the monovalent anion of a pharmacologically acceptable acid.

10. A method of treating rheumatoid arthritis, pancreatitis, inflammatory bowel disease, systemic lupus erythematosus, glomerulonephritis or encephalomyelitis,

comprising administering to a patient in need of same an effective amount of 2-aminotetraline of the formula (I)



or a pharmacologically acceptable salt of the formula (II)



wherein:

R and R<sub>1</sub> are independently halogen, hydroxy, or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkoxy optionally substituted in position ω with a group selected from OH, NH<sub>2</sub> or NR<sub>3</sub>R<sub>4</sub>, wherein R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> are independently H, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl, unsubstituted or substituted in position ω with

groups OH, NH<sub>2</sub>, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkanoyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl, carbamoyl, carbamoyloxy, amino, or amino-substituted NR<sub>3</sub>R<sub>4</sub>, where R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> have the above meanings,

R<sub>2</sub> is hydrogen, halogen, hydroxy or methoxy,

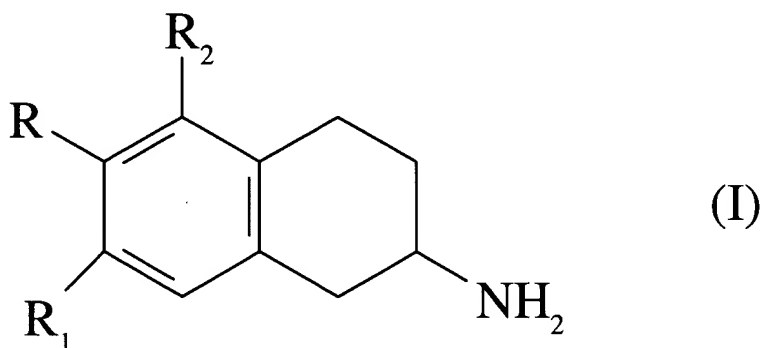
with the proviso that the 2-aminotetraline excludes (a) R=R<sub>1</sub>=CH<sub>3</sub>O or OH, R<sub>2</sub>=H,

(b) R=F, R<sub>1</sub>=CH<sub>3</sub>O or OH, R<sub>2</sub>=H, (c) R<sub>1</sub>=-OCH<sub>3</sub>, R=CH<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>2</sub>=H, or (d)

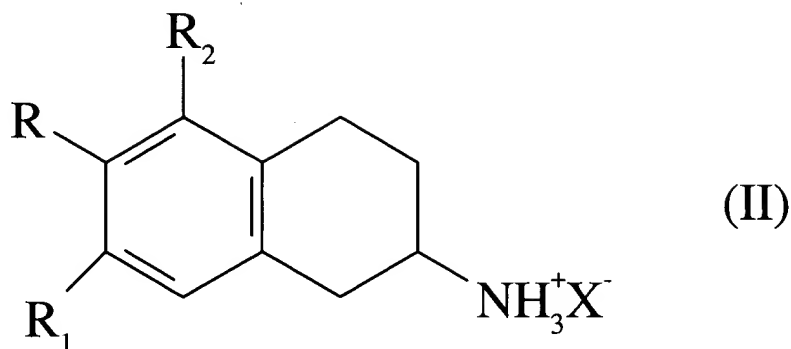
R=R<sub>1</sub>=R<sub>2</sub>=CH<sub>3</sub>O,

and X<sup>-</sup> is the monovalent anion of a pharmacologically acceptable acid.

11. A method of treating an inflammatory and/or autoimmune pathology induced by inflammatory cytokines, which method comprises administering to a patient in need of same an effective amount of a compound of the formula (I)



or a pharmacologically acceptable salt of the formula (II)



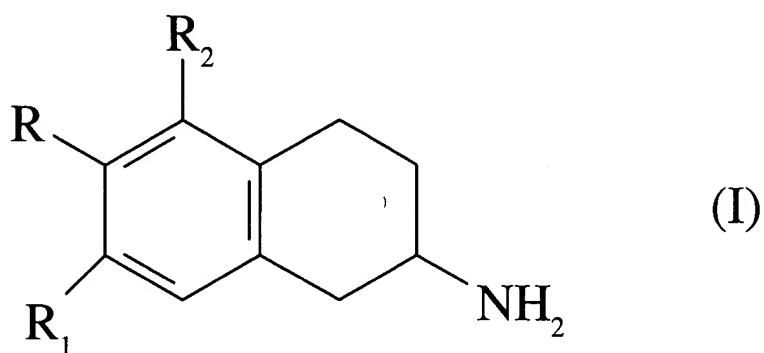
wherein:

R and R<sub>1</sub> are independently halogen, hydroxy, or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkoxy optionally substituted in position ω with a group selected from OH, NH<sub>2</sub> or NR<sub>3</sub>R<sub>4</sub>, wherein R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> are independently H, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl, unsubstituted or substituted in position ω with groups OH, NH<sub>2</sub>, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkanoyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl, carbamoyl, carbamoyloxy, amino, or amino-substituted NR<sub>3</sub>R<sub>4</sub>, where R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> have the above meanings,

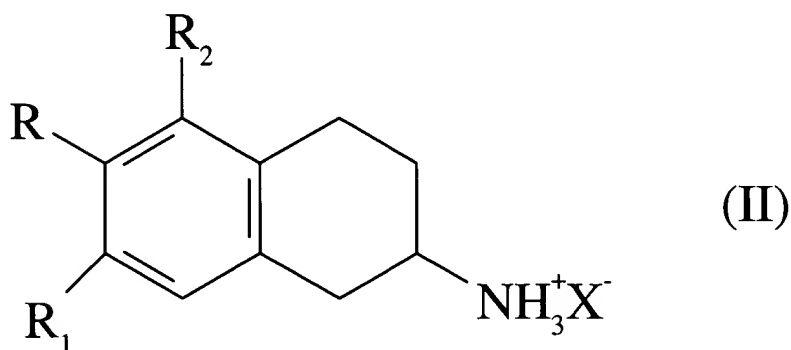
R<sub>2</sub> is hydrogen, halogen, hydroxy or methoxy, and

X<sup>-</sup> is the monovalent anion of a pharmacologically acceptable acid.

12. A method of preventing or treating septic shock comprising administering to a patient in need of same an effective amount of a compound of the formula (I)



or a pharmacologically acceptable salt of the formula (II)



wherein:

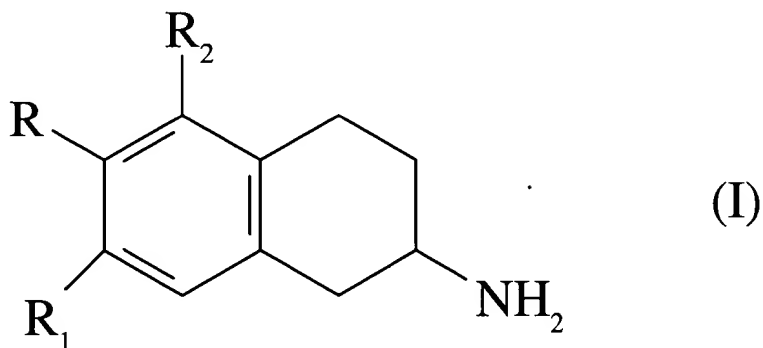
R and R<sub>1</sub> are independently halogen, hydroxy, or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkoxy optionally substituted in position ω with a group selected from OH, NH<sub>2</sub> or NR<sub>3</sub>R<sub>4</sub>, wherein R<sub>3</sub> and

$R_4$  are independently H,  $C_1$ - $C_4$  alkyl, unsubstituted or substituted in position  $\omega$  with groups OH,  $NH_2$ ,  $C_1$ - $C_4$  alkanoyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$  alkyl, carbamoyl, carbamoyloxy, amino, an amino-substituted  $NR_3R_4$ , where  $R_3$  and  $R_4$  have the above meanings,

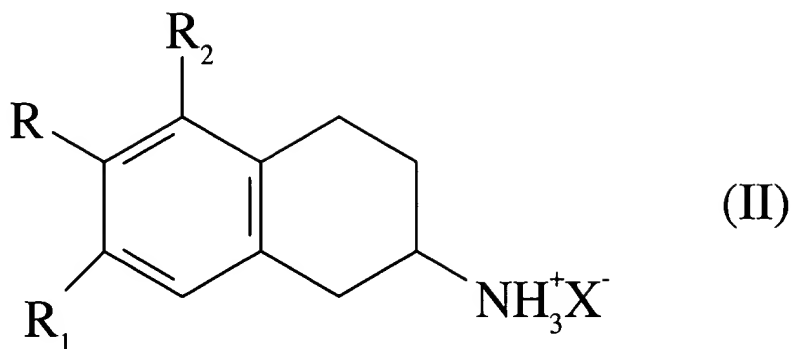
$R_2$  is hydrogen, halogen, hydroxy or methoxy, and

$X^-$  is the monovalent anion of a pharmacologically acceptable acid,  
provided that the compound where  $R=F$ ,  $R_1=-CH_3O$  and  $R_2=H$  is excluded.

13. A method of treating rheumatoid arthritis, pancreatitis, inflammatory bowel disease, systemic lupus erythematosus, glomerulonephritis or encephalomyelitis, comprising administering to a patient in need of same an effective amount of a compound of the formula (I)



or a pharmacologically acceptable salt of the formula (II)



wherein:

R and R<sub>1</sub> are independently halogen, hydroxy, or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkoxy optionally substituted in position ω with a group selected from OH, NH<sub>2</sub> or NR<sub>3</sub>R<sub>4</sub>, wherein R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> are independently H, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl, unsubstituted or substituted in position ω with groups OH, NH<sub>2</sub>, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkanoyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl, carbamoyl, carbamoyloxy, amino, or amino-substituted NR<sub>3</sub>R<sub>4</sub>, where R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> have the above meanings,

R<sub>2</sub> is hydrogen, halogen, hydroxy or methoxy, and

X<sup>-</sup> is the monovalent anion of a pharmacologically acceptable acid.

14. A method of treating an inflammatory and/or autoimmune pathology induced by inflammatory cytokines, which method comprises administering to a patient in need of same an effective amount of a compound selected from the group consisting of:

S(-)-2-amino-6-fluoro-7-hydroxytetraline hydrochloride;

R(+)-2-amino-6-fluoro-7-hydroxytetraline hydrochloride;

(R,S)-2-amino-5,6-difluoro-7-methoxytetraline hydrochloride;

(R,S)-2-amino-6-fluoro-7-methyltetraline hydrochloride;  
(R,S)-2-amino-7-fluoro-6-hydroxytetraline hydrochloride;  
(R,S)-7-acetyl-2-amino-6-methyltetraline hydrochloride; and  
(R,S)-2-amino-7-fluoro-6-methoxytetraline hydrochloride.

15. A method of preventing or treating septic shock comprising administering to a patient in need of same an effective amount of a compound selected from the group consisting of:

S(-)-2-amino-6-fluoro-7-hydroxytetraline hydrochloride;  
R(+)-2-amino-6-fluoro-7-hydroxytetraline hydrochloride;  
(R,S)-2-amino-5,6-difluoro-7-methoxytetraline hydrochloride;  
(R,S)-2-amino-6-fluoro-7-methyltetraline hydrochloride;  
(R,S)-2-amino-7-fluoro-6-hydroxytetraline hydrochloride;  
(R,S)-7-acetyl-2-amino-6-methyltetraline hydrochloride; and  
(R,S)-2-amino-7-fluoro-6-methoxytetraline hydrochloride.

16. A method of treating rheumatoid arthritis, pancreatitis, inflammatory bowel disease, systemic lupus erythematosus, glomerulonephritis or encephalomyelitis, comprising administering to a patient in need of same an effective amount of a compound selected from the group consisting of:

S(-)-2-amino-6-fluoro-7-hydroxytetraline hydrochloride;  
R(+)-2-amino-6-fluoro-7-hydroxytetraline hydrochloride;  
(R,S)-2-amino-5,6-difluoro-7-methoxytetraline hydrochloride;  
(R,S)-2-amino-6-fluoro-7-methyltetraline hydrochloride;